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BOROUGH OF HOVE *Libary*



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1957

on the

HEALTH OF THE TOWN

by

N. E. CHADWICK, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health for Hove.

TOWN HALL ANNEXE, HOVE

B.

BOROUGH OF HOVE



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HOVE:

The Hove Shirley Press Ltd.,
45-47 Shirley Street — A25479

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Alderman C. A. Clarke).

THE DEPUTY MAYOR
(Alderman A. H. Dilley).

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. L. V. Ryan.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor P. Earl.

Councillor T. Allen.
Councillor R. B. Barr.
Councillor D. Benjamin.
Councillor H. G. Clark.
Councillor M. de Jersey Creswick.
Councillor J. L. B. Jayne.
Councillor H. Leonard.
Councillor Mrs. M. M. Roberts.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF—1957

Medical Officer of Health :

N. E. CHADWICK, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

R. W. MARTIN, L.R.C.P., S.I.L.M., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

R. J. CHURCHER, C.R.S.I., and Meat Inspection Cert.

Sanitary Inspectors :

L. A. BRITTAIN, Cert S.I.B., and Meat Inspection Cert.
W. F. BODLE, Cert. S.I.B., and Meat Inspection Cert.
F. DRANSFIELD, Cert S.I.B., and Meat Inspection Cert.
D. BARCLAY, Cert. S.I.B.

Chief Clerk :

H. F. RICKETT.

Public Analyst :

R. F. WRIGHT, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.



BOROUGH OF HOVE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1957

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The content and specifications of the Annual Report of a Medical Officer of Health to a Local Sanitary Authority as prescribed by the Ministry of Health has become so stereotyped during the past ten years that in the absence of any dramatic incident, such as an outbreak of smallpox, its author finds it increasingly difficult year by year to introduce any new matter or even deal in fresh terms with any old topic. This emphasizes not only the diminishing importance of environmental hygiene in contrast to the stress now laid on the welfare and proper development of the individual but also reflects the lack of any predominating change in the pattern of local government since before the war when the movement towards concentration in the hands of the major authorities the powers and responsibilities of the minor, and many of them even then were not so minor, gathered weight. The campaign for Local Government reform has had a long and devious history bedevilled by disharmonies and vested interests but in a very short time now the Local Government Bill will become law and boroughs of the size of Hove will have an

opportunity of discovering how far those clauses permitting of the delegation of some welfare services fall short of what was hoped for and what degree of real independence will be gained in the absence of financial control over expenditure. All this must await the issue of a model scheme to be agreed between the Ministry of Health and the Local Authority Associations, but one problem even then which will have to be faced is that of Portslade which since 1948 has been grouped with Hove under a scheme of delegation presumably somewhat similar to the one envisaged for Hove alone. On the staffing and personnel level at least the services have become so intermingled that it will be quite impracticable to separate them.

Vital Statistics.

For several years now I have commented upon the discrepancy between a stationary population as represented by the Registrar General's mid-year estimates and the factual increase in the number of new houses, blocks of flats and property conversions—for 1957 the Registrar General has in fact postulated a slight decline. It is, however, necessary to take into account several factors—every year the deaths exceed the births by 400-500, the migration into the town is mainly by elderly people with no families living at home and the housing problem has made even the prospect of promotion or the promise of a better job less attractive. The industrial areas have improved beyond measure with the development of new housing estates both municipal and private on their outskirts. The development and the possession of a motor car by a much greater proportion of the population and the improvement of transport facilities has meant that the worker need no longer “live over the shop” but can choose his place of residence over a much greater radius. In the years before the war it was not uncommon to get 50 or 100 applicants for a post in this locality—today a Committee is fortunate if it can secure enough adequately qualified candidates to make a short list. It is therefore only reasonable to surmise that the new properties referred to above are inhabited mainly by residents transferring from other parts of the town.

The Birth Rate continued to rise unspectacularly while the Death Rate remained stationary. The total number of infant deaths was only 14—9 under the age of 4 weeks—the period of maximum mortality—and the Infant Mortality Rate fell to the low figure of 15.64 per 1,000 births. Amongst the causes were Congenital Defects, Prematurity and Infection, all subjects of intensive research but all not yet preventable. 8 of the 9 deaths took place in Maternity Hospitals, as might be expected, but the longest period of survival was 5 days and all suffered from defects which would inevitably have proved fatal wherever the confinement had taken place.

The total deaths were just under 1,200 with females preponderating because they form a higher proportion of the total population. Heart and Circulatory Disease accounted for half of the total but rather surprisingly Coronary Disease which has almost become a Male

preserve, was given as the cause of death in nearly as many Females as Males. The explanation lies in the fact that Coronary Thrombosis in its tragic and dramatic form leading to sudden and often unexpected death affecting men between the ages of 50-60 is not the same as Coronary Disease affecting the later age groups of both sexes as part of a general deterioration of the whole of the Cardiac functions and musculature. Cancer Deaths accounted for a further 235, with Cancer of the Lungs responsible for 32 male and 8 female deaths—a rise of 7 over last year, 5 in males. Leukaemia which I mentioned in my previous report for 1956 produced 5 deaths. There were 20 deaths from influenza—17 in the last quarter of the year when the Asian type for the first time appeared in this Country and were all in old people.

Housing.

In the light of the Government's continued restraint upon capital expenditure the Council's policy of refraining from the erection of any more houses for letting to ordinary applicants on the waiting list still held good and the only new buildings were 35 Old People's flats in Sackville Road and 10 one or two bedroom flats for the same purpose in the Hangleton area. The only other accommodation made available was the purchase of older property for conversion in order to provide for the rehousing of families transferred from de-requisitioned houses—all of which are expected to be handed back to their owners by 1960. The Housing Manager in his Annual Report suggests that some 260 additional units of accommodation will be required during the next 12 months made up of:

Normal waiting list	..	..	80
Derequisitioned Property		..	80
Closed Basements	..	..	60
Rent Act, 1957	..	..	40

towards which he estimates that there will be 160 units available, leaving a deficiency of 100, towards which some small amount of new building should be considered. In the present state of high cost of building, the fluctuations in the composition of the waiting list and the uncertainty of the effect of the new Rent Act, it is impossible to forecast the balance of supply and demand—time alone will show whether his estimate is reasonably correct. The same argument applies to the effect on the housing provision of the new Rent Act—although estate agents report that many of their clients have come to arrangements with the landlords on new agreements, there may well be an undisclosed residue who are content to let things slide in the hope that something will turn up to prevent their eviction after October 1958.

Infectious Disease.

With the exception of Poliomyelitis which will be discussed in more detail in a succeeding paragraph, the number of notifications showed no special features. In the case of Measles and Whooping Cough,

where notification is a very unreliable guide to their extent, there was a diminution in the former and a five-fold increase in the latter, but the fluctuations of these two diseases from year to year cannot be accurately forecasted. The important point is that they are no longer killing diseases except in the very young and there is considerable advantage in letting a child have and get over them before it reaches school age. The 9 cases of Dysentery recorded were all of the mild Sonne type which has replaced the more serious pre-war kinds and is probably much more widespread than statistics tend to show.

The outbreak of Poliomyelitis recorded in last year's Annual Report seems to have started in Portslade in November 1956 and gradually moved eastwards during the early months of 1957. In Hove a noteworthy feature was that amongst the 13 cases all but 2 were adults, 8 over the age of 30. It is not therefore surprising that the greater proportion were paralytic—the disease is apt to be more severe in adults possibly because they are less inclined or less able to give in and are much more likely to attribute the early stages to a chill or “flu” or some other “lay” made diagnosis. There was 1 death, but all the others made a variable recovery. In 2 instances two members of the same family were affected, although it is difficult to be certain with such a variable incubation period whether they contracted it from the same source or gave it to one another. With a disease which once it is introduced into a household so rapidly infects the other members of the family it is important to consider whether any measures of control will prevent its spread in the community, and in a congested urban area I am not convinced that the so called House Quarantine even if it can be enforced is effective—by the time it can be put into operation the infection has probably spread beyond the confines of the household with the overt case.

The anticipated spread of Asian Influenza reached this country in the colder weather of September and October and it is interesting to note that children in the schools were the first to be affected—the attendances in infant and junior departments were reduced by 20-30%—thereafter the disease spread to the younger brothers and sisters at home and then to the adults of the family. It was mainly the young and the elderly who developed it and the latter were the only ones in which deaths occurred. It is obvious that although winter is the season of the year in temperate zones in which this disease appears, it cannot be a question of the low temperature only, otherwise tropical countries would never get epidemics. It is probable that states of aggregation and duration of crowding are important factors induced by the colder weather. If this is so it will account for the start being made amongst children in school—susceptible because of their age and aggregated for considerable periods during the day. The behaviour of Asian Influenza suggests that the virus is a poor spreader and needs a heavy dose to infect in which case those with poor specific immunity, *i.e.*, young children herded together, would be likely to succumb first. In some quarters it was thought that the first wave in October and November would be followed by a second and possibly

more virulent one during the months of January to February 1958, and it was largely on this basis that the Influenza Vaccine was offered to selected groups, doctors, nurses, etc. In point of fact no second wave appeared and no opportunity was afforded of testing the efficiency of the vaccine. Although initially Asian Influenza appeared quite mild and there was very little danger to life, it was followed, particularly amongst the teenagers and younger adults, by malaise and depression which took many weeks to disappear.

There were no cases of Food Poisoning reported in 1957.

Tuberculosis.

89 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the register, but these included Inward Transfers—there were 8 deaths and 70 removals for other causes. The total of all types at the end of the year was 632—7 more than last year. This illustrates the general trend today—an increase in notifications due to more efficient means of diagnosis and the assistance of the Mass Radiography Unit and a diminution in the deaths due to the general use of the new specific drugs and the earlier discovery of fresh cases, most of them in the initial stages and non-infectious.

The Director of the Mass Radiography Unit in his latest report available, *i.e.*, for 1956, refers to a 10% increase in the number of examinations but a fall in the proportion of new cases discovered from 2.1 per 1,000 to 1.5. He stresses that the greatest number of lesions is found amongst those attending for the first time and therefore the aim of the Unit is to break fresh ground and attract new examinees.

Care of the Aged.

The problem of old people continues to promote as much discussion as ever and the increasing burden which as the years go on they will put upon the shoulders of the wage earners is a matter still more for speculation and interest. The table on page 13 includes both Hove and Portslade since the records do not permit of easy separation, but the problem in the two towns is quite different. In Hove a high proportion who come under our notice have no relatives, or if they have are so far distant in space or kinship that they are of very little use—they are living alone occupying single rooms, dependant upon outside sources, voluntary or statutory, for their welfare and existence. Hove has up to the present provided 87 flats for ambulant old people, which is undoubtedly a considerable contribution although the waiting list stands at 81 at the 31st March 1958, but as the years go by these will in increasing number deteriorate and become unable to care for themselves and need to be taken care of either in hospitals or homes. 64 were removed to hospitals of various kinds and 27 to homes during the year, but the vast majority were content or perforce had to remain in their homes, unsuitable though many of them were. A good deal of lip-service is paid to the prevention of senility although to my knowledge no-one has made any very concrete suggestions as

to how to grow old gracefully. Old age and particularly senility is a variable individual stage in the journey through life with an onset at equally variable ages—its solution or at least its postponement must equally be an individual responsibility assisted maybe by all the various agencies now directing their attention to the last of the seven stages of man.

7 applications were made and granted under the National Assistance Act, 1946, Section 47, for compulsory removal to hospital or welfare home. In 2 further cases the applications were not proceeded with as the persons agreed to enter voluntarily.

Smoke and Grit Nuisance.

The Joint Committee for Hove and Portslade and Southwick referred to in last year's report at its meeting in January, accepted the recommendation of the Medical Officers to instal 5 Deposit Gauges and 3 Gauges for the estimation of Sulphur Dioxide on sites previously selected with the advice of the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research. These were—

HOVE.

Roof of Brittany Court New Church Road	1 Deposit Gauge
Grounds of Hove Museum, New Church Road	1 Deposit Gauge
Grounds of Hove Corporation Nursery, Lloyd Road	1 Deposit Gauge, plus 1 S.O.2. Gauge

SOUTHWICK.

Recreation Ground, Southwick	1 Deposit Gauge, plus 1 S.O.2. Gauge
Cemetery, Southwick	1 Deposit Gauge, plus 1 S.O.2. Gauge

It was recognised that these were all tentative and subject to alteration in the light of experience. The results of the analysis of the first year's working showed that with one exception they were all lower than the average for the country and that the exception was due to deposits from domestic rather than industrial chimneys. It is not possible to base any conclusions upon such a short period of working, but my impression is that the position has improved during the past few years. Obviously, however, the installations will have to remain for some years to come and the additional site in Portslade and the altered position of one of the Hove ones may show somewhat different results in the coming year. The one common cause of complaint at the moment is the deposit of coal dust from the dumps around the harbour generally and it is difficult to see what remedy can be provided for this source of nuisance.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

In the early months of 1956 the first pilot scheme for vaccination against Poliomyelitis in this country was launched and owing to the limitation of supplies under 200 children born between 1947-1954 had received the necessary 2 injections by the end of the year. A further issue was announced to be used for the protection of those who had registered earlier but had not been selected and, along with these, two earlier age groups were added and General Practitioners were allowed to participate in the scheme and vaccinate their own patients. The latter arrangement was, I believe, premature and caused a considerable amount of administrative confusion—it would have been preferable to have allowed Local Health Authorities to complete the vaccination of all those already registered. Between December 1956 and June 1957, some 1,250 children received the full course, the balance of the earlier registrations. Between July and December, owing to difficulties in the production of British Vaccine only very small supplies were available and only about 100 further vaccinations were carried out. The number on the waiting list as at December 1957 was 3,500, when the Ministry reversed its previous policy and agreed to import supplies of the Salk Vaccine from America and Canada. The strains of the virus employed in the vaccine are virtually the same, except that the British contains one slightly less virulent. Parents were given the option of refusing the Salk Vaccine for their children, the age limit for which had been further extended to include those born between 1943 to mid 1957, but in that event they were likely to have to wait an indefinite time for the British one. That this argument was a powerful one is supported by the fact that only about 5% elected for postponement. No case of Poliomyelitis followed any of the injections and there were no serious reactions.

The lull in the second half of the year in the issue of Poliomyelitis Vaccine allowed us to catch up to some extent on the other immunisation procedures although we were not able to carry out all the booster doses of the school children. Vaccination against smallpox was well maintained—some 60% of the babies born in the year being treated.

Clean Air Act, Alkali Works Regulation Act, 1906 to Electric and Power Stations, Gas and Coke Works.

In May the Committee was informed that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government had under consideration the transference to their Alkali Inspectorate the supervision of, amongst other types of works, Electric Power Stations, Gas and Coke Works. The effect of this would be to remove from Local Authorities the right of prosecution for emission of dark smoke, grit and dust without permission of the Ministry and deprive them of certain other powers under the Act—control over the installation of new furnaces and the installation of density meters in chimneys burning pulverised fuel. It was felt that the Alkali Inspectorate is a small body and could not

effectively undertake these additional responsibilities and the Association of Municipal Corporations, therefore, was requested to oppose this move on the part of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government at a public enquiry to be held later in the year, but in the result the Minister adhered to his previous decision.

Survey of Basements.

In order that the Housing Committee might be advised of the probable housing needs arising from the closing of basements in the eastern part of the town, a sample survey of this area was carried out during the summer months. The total number of basements considered to be incapable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost—calculated on the basis of an expenditure of 50% of the capital value—was 584 and if closing orders were made 431 families would require rehousing. I pointed out, however, that many owners would be prepared to expend much more than this proportion as an alternative to closing and that therefore no firm estimate could be made until each basement had been completely surveyed. Nevertheless I tentatively suggested in the first instance 60 units of accommodation should be made available. The Council finally agreed that in view of the high rate of interest and the need to limit capital expenditure, that during the next 3 years 60 units of Council Housing accommodation should be made available for the rehousing of persons displaced from the south eastern portion of the town, but that in the year when it is decided to make that accommodation available a detailed survey from Waterloo Street westwards should be carried out.

In the meanwhile the policy of considering for closing orders only vacant basements, conversions and improvements affecting basements, occupiers on the priority House Waiting List and exceptionally bad conditions continued. Up to the end of the year 13 basements had been closed in accordance with this policy.

Miscellaneous.

Amongst other subjects which came under review during the year were measures to abate overcrowding and improve sanitary facilities in houses let as lodgings, the provision of free washing facilities in public conveniences including those unattended and suggestions to obviate the fouling of milk bottles, both full and empty, left on the pavement by the provision of a milk container to be hung on a ledge or the wall adjacent to the door. It had to be pointed out that milk retailers are entitled to leave full milk bottles on the public highway and were under a legal obligation to provide clean bottles before filling, although there was no compulsory requirement upon the public to cleanse them after use.

The question of providing free washing facilities in unattended conveniences led to a difference of opinion with another Committee who, whilst willing to make free the facilities already existing in certain attended conveniences on the front, demurred on account of the risk

of vandalism to extending them to a specified unattended convenience on an experimental basis for twelve months. However in the end it was decided that the risk should be taken and the experiment made.

On the subject of dirty and particularly foreign matter in milk bottles, reference is made in the body of the report to successful prosecutions of a dairy company with heavy fines for failing to ensure that their bottles were in a state of thorough cleanliness. Whilst, however, it is proper and essential that the public should be protected in this way, the misuse of empty milk bottles by the public is a matter of grave concern and financial loss to the dairy companies and one large firm has estimated that at one of its depots with a turnover of 4,000,000 bottles a week, in the same period it also receives 3,000 which cannot be cleaned by the most up to date high powered bottle washing plant. It may be that the only effective remedy lies in the substitution of waxed destructible containers for glass bottles, always provided that they are an economical alternative and that the Local Authority agrees to their disposal through the normal refuse collection.

In conclusion I should like as in previous years to express my appreciation of the whole-hearted support of my staff in their several capacities and responsibilities ; to Dr. Martin, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, I am indebted for invaluable co-operation and a willingness to undertake very readily the many odd jobs which come his way ; to Mr. Churcher, the Chief Public Health Inspector, who has continued to relieve me of any worries on the sanitary side particularly in respect of the varied problems which arise in connection with basements ; and to Mr. Peet, the newly promoted Senior Administrative Assistant, who has undertaken the duties of his new post with the same enthusiasm and conscientiousness he displayed in his old one. Finally, I am deeply conscious year by year of the continuing support, interest and assistance of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

N. E. CHADWICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS, 1957.

Area	(Acres) 4,010 $\frac{3}{4}$
Resident Population (Mid-1957)	69,620
Population, 1951 (Census)	69,435
Rateable Value (31st March, 1957) ..	£1,726,524
Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,900

Births.	M.	F.
Legitimate 696	346	350
Illegitimate 55	30	25
Birth rate : 10.78 (standard).		
Birth rate : 12.61 (corrected).		

Deaths 1197	<u>523</u>	<u>674</u>
Death rate : 17.19 (standard).		
Death rate : 10.66 (corrected).		
Deaths from Cancer .. .. .	..	235
Deaths from Measles .. .. .	..	<i>Nil</i>
Deaths from Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	<i>Nil</i>

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age.	M.	F.
Legitimate 12	7	5
Illegitimate 2	—	2

Rate per 1,000 Live Births : 18.64.

Legitimate	17.24
Illegitimate	36.36
Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 births :	13.31

Still Births : 18.

Rate per 1,000 Population	0.26
Rate per 1,000 Births	23.97
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 births :	<i>Nil</i> .

Infant Deaths : 14.

Under one month	9, i.e., 63%.
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REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds provided for :		
		Maternity	Others	Totals
Homes first registered during year	—	—	—	—
Homes on the Registered List at end of year	33	12	384	396

OLD PEOPLE, 1957.

Total number of new patients visited during the year	..	386
Total number of revisits	..	1599
Brighton General Hospital and related Hospitals	..	18
Brighton General Hospital Mental Observation beds	..	4
Other Hospitals	..	26
Nursing Homes	..	12
St. Francis Hospital	..	4
County Welfare Homes	..	25
Private Old People's Homes	..	2
Observation at home or pending admission to County Welfare or other homes	..	295
		386
Of the above :		
Died at home	..	33
Died in hospital	..	11
Died in nursing homes		4
Died in Cty. Welfare Homes		1
Left District	..	23
Compulsory Removal (Sec. 47 Nat. Asst. Act)		9

TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERCULOSIS 1957.

	New Cases. *				Deaths.				Other Removals				Cases on Register.				Totals	
	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Under 1	..																	1
1— 5	..																	1
5—10	..																	1
10—15	..																	1
15—20	..																	1
20—25	..																	1
25—35	..																	1
35—45	..																	1
45—65	..																	1
Over 65	..																	1
Totals	..	53	26	2	1	6	2	1	1	1	38	32	3	2	350	226	34	632

* These figures include "Inward Transfers."

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1957. DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

Disease		Total Cases Notified
Scarlet Fever ..	..	36
Whooping Cough ..	..	132
Poliomyelitis ..	..	13
Measles ..	..	326
Dysentery ..	..	9
Pneumonia ..	..	29
Erysipelas ..	..	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	1

VENEREAL DISEASES.

ANALYSIS OF CASES ADMITTED FROM THE HOVE AREA DURING 1957.

	M.	F.
Syphilis.		
Secondary	1	—
Latent in 1st year	1	—
Cardiovascular	—	1
Neuro	2	3
	—	—
	4	4
Less transferred from other Areas ..	1	1
	—	—
	3	3
	—	—
Gonorrhoea	24	5
Less transferred from other Areas ..	1	—
	—	—
	23	5
	—	—
Other Conditions.		
Non-specific Urethritis ..	23	—
Conditions requiring treatment ..	15	13
Conditions not requiring treatment	15	9
	—	—
	53	22
Less transferred from other Areas ..	2	—
	—	—
	51	22
	—	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

1957.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

	AGE at date of final injection (as regards A) or of reinforcing injection (as regards B).			
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total
A. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Authority's Area (including temporary residents) during the year ..	370	221	44	635
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequently to primary immunisation at any earlier age) during the year ..	—	35	850	885
C. Total number of children who have received the combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough course of injections during the year	339	152	4	495
D. Number of children who received the triple vaccine (Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis) during the six months ended 31st Dec., 1956 ..	323	115	1	439

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year.

VACCINATION.

VACCINATION, 1957
NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED OR RE-VACCINATED DURING 1957.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ..	485	35	18	31	33	602
Number Re-Vaccinated ..	—	6	19	72	412	509

1957.
POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.
HOVE ONLY.

Date of Birth			Number of Children Vaccinated with two injections		
			(1) Dec. 1956-June 1957	(2) July 1957-Sept. 1957	(3) Oct. 1957-Dec. 1957
(1)	(2)	(3)			
1947	1947	Children born in 1947 to 1957	301	2	78
1948	1948		238	9	
1949	1949		221	4	
1950	1950		200	1	
1951	1951		93	1	
1952	1952		81	1	
1953	1953		71	4	
1954	1954		54	4	
	1955			3	
	1956			4	
			1259	33	78

Total children vaccinated with two injections during 1957 .. 1370
Number awaiting vaccination at 31st December, 1957 .. 3588

**(a) HOUSING PROGRESS REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1957.**

Post-War Council Houses and Flats.

		<i>Total at Quarter ended</i>				
		31/12/56	31/3/57	30/6/57	30/9/57	31/12/57
(a)	To be built under Contracts signed by the Council ..	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001
(b)	Total number completed ..	989	1001	1001	1001	1001
(c)	Total number in course of construc- tion	12	—	—	—	—
(d)	To be built by direct labour by Housing Depart- ment	240	240	240	240	240
(e)	Total number completed ..	240	240	240	240	240
(f)	Total number in course of construc- tion	—	—	—	—	—

Requisitioned Property.

(g)	Total number of houses upon which requisition has been confirmed ..	59	53	52	50	46
(h)	Number of family units contained in these properties ..	234	204	197	188	167

(b) **THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILY UNITS OF
ACCOMMODATION IN ALL PROPERTIES AT
31st DECEMBER, 1957.**

Council Houses and Flats	..	2044
Requisitioned Property	..	167
Old People's Flats	.. ..	87
Purchased Property	.. ..	122
		<hr/>
		2420
		<hr/>

(c) **THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILY UNITS RE-
HOUSED IN ALL PROPERTIES FROM 1st JANUARY,
1957 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1957.**

76

(d) **THE PRESENT POSITION (31-12-57) AS TO OUT-
STANDING APPLICATIONS FOR ACCOMMODATION
IS AS FOLLOWS.**

One or more Adults	..	32
Man and wife only	.. ..	49
Man, wife and 1 child	..	167
Man, wife and 2 children	..	109
Man, wife and 3 children	..	31
Man, wife and 4 or more children		16
Aged persons	.. ..	64
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	468
		<hr/>

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1957.

Total number of Houses inspected (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	748
Total number of Revisits	..	..	..	1463
Total number of Inspections made for the purpose	..			801
Number of Houses inspected found with defects	..			318
Number of Informal Notices served	..	..		271
Number of Statutory Notices served	..	..		24
Number of Premises inspected (other than houses) from complaints of nuisances, etc.	..	..		30
Number of Inspections made for the purpose	..			43
Number of Revisits	..	..	..	65
Number of Premises inspected in which nuisances were found	..	..	..	35
Number of Informal Notices served	..	..		11
Number of Statutory Notices served	..	..		<i>Nil</i>

Dairies and Milkshops.

Number of Inspections of Dairies	..	..	61
Number of Inspections of Milkshops	..	..	28

Food Hygiene Regulations.

Number of Shops inspected in respect of Meat	..		310
Ice Cream	..	..	73
Fish	..	..	135
Grocery, Provisions, etc.	..	..	198
Cafes, Restaurants, Kitchens, etc.	..	..	199
Other Shops	..	..	78
Bakehouses	..	..	40
Informal Notices served	..	..	213

Shops Act, 1950.

Number of Shops inspected	..	..	31
Number of Notices served.	Informal	..	7

Stables.

Number of Stables inspected	..	..	10
Number of Notices served.	Informal	..	<i>Nil</i>
	Statutory	..	<i>Nil</i>

Vermin (Bugs).

Number of visits regarding verminous premises	..	17
Number of visits regarding disinfestation of rooms	..	5
Number of rooms treated for vermin	..	13

Drains.

Number of drains completely renewed	..	5
Number of drains partly repaired	..	30
Number of visits during reconstruction or repair	..	133

Illness.

Number of visits in respect of illness.	Infectious	..	58
	Non-infectious	..	15
Number of visits in respect of Tuberculosis	..	..	25

Miscellaneous.

Number of Sundry visits	..	..	263
Number of visits respecting Unsound Food	..	..	134

Table of Defects.

Number of soil and vent pipes, W.C's, sinks and waste pipes		54
Number of gutters and rain water pipes	..	42
Number of structural defects to walls, floors, ceilings, doors, windows, grates, stairs and handrails	..	90
Number of roofs, chimneys, yard paving, steps and areas		84
Number of dustbins, ashpits	..	79
Number of cases of dampness	..	81
Number of accumulations of manure, refuse, etc.	..	26
Number of animal nuisances	..	1
Number of defective water supply	..	4
Number of choked drains	..	42
Number of bakehouses limewashed	..	3

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1957.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a)	By Private Enterprise	..	147
	Blocks of Flats providing family accommodation	..	113
	Additional Dwellings by conversion into Flats	.. ..	133
(b)	With State assistance under Housing Acts :		
	By Local Authority.	Houses	<i>Nil</i>
		Flats ..	12
		Conversions	31

RENT ACT, 1957.

Number of Applications for a Certificate of Disrepair	..	19
Number of Undertakings given by the Owner	..	11

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

Number of Basements Inspected	..	..	78
Number of visits for Inspection	..	..	90
Number of revisits for works in progress	..	..	198

NUMBER OF CLOSING ORDERS MADE AND UNDERTAKINGS ACCEPTED IN RESPECT OF UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

Closing Orders :

Whole Basements	..	13
Partial Basements	..	2

Undertakings given to render rooms Fit :

Whole Basements	..	29
Partial Basements	..	2

NUMBER OF REVOCATIONS OF CLOSING ORDER AND UNDERTAKINGS IN RESPECT OF UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

Closing Orders	..	..	3
Undertakings	..	..	2

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises.	M/c Line No.	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspections	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities ..	1	56	56	2	<i>Nil</i>
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	231	201	4	<i>Nil</i>
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	3	2	2	—	<i>Nil</i>
TOTAL		289	259	6	<i>Nil</i>

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	M/c Line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
		Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1) ..	4	7	7	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ..	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)	9	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient ..	10	9	9	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	11	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes ..	12	3	3	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers) ..		19	19	—	—	—
TOTAL ..						

OUTWORKERS.

Sections 110 and 111.

Nature of Work	M/c Line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel, Making, Altering, etc.	13	15	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Furniture and Upholstery ..	18	3	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
TOTAL ..		18	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>

FOOD PREMISES.

Registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act.

Ice Cream.

For the manufacture of Ice Cream	2
For the sale of Ice Cream ..	175
Premises registered for Cooked and Preserved Meat ..	31
Premises registered for the Manu- facture of Sausages ..	35

Dairies Registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of Registered Dairies ..	4
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Formal Samples.

Milk	52
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Informal Samples.

Dairy Cream Sponge Sandwich	1
Jar of Cream	1
Tinned Cream	6
Fresh Cream	7
Coffee	4
Tinned Rhubarb	1
Ice Cream	17
Malt Vinegar	1
Tinned Grapefruit	1
Tinned Strawberries	1
Tinned Youngberries	1
Jar of Beef Paste	1
Jar of Salmon and Anchovy Paste	1
Mincemeat	5
Jar of Tongue Paste	1
Total	101

DEFICIENT SAMPLES.

Sample No. 73. Milk. Deficient in solids not fat 0.9%. Fat 3.44%. Solids not fat 8.42%, freezing point 0.527° C.

PROSECUTIONS.

Proceedings were taken against a Dairy Company for failing to ensure that milk bottles were in a state of thorough cleanliness.

On the first case a fine of £40 was imposed and the second case the fine was £60 plus £5 5s. 0d. costs, making a total of £105 5s. 0d.

EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.

Number of Samples taken	..	25
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Graded as follows :

Grade 1	13
Grade 2	9
Grade 3	1
Grade 4	1

Sample No. 327—container broken in Laboratory.

RATS AND MICE.

During the year, the Rodent Operators made 3,449 visits for the eradication of rats and mice.

The number of rat bodies found was 373 but this by no means indicates the actual number destroyed as with treatment by poisoning, all bodies are not found. Two full time rodent operators are employed.

SEWER TREATMENT FOR RATS.

A complete treatment of the sewers was carried out and the results obtained showed that satisfactory control of the rat population in the sewers is being maintained.

SALE OF MILK UNDER SPECIAL DESIGNATION.

Licences were granted as follows :—

For the Sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk	53
For the Sale of Pasteurised Milk	75
For the Sale of Sterilised Milk ..	42

SAMPLES OF DESIGNATED MILK TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm Bottled)	47
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	66
Channel Island Pasteurised Milk ..	65
Pasteurised Milk	110
Sterilised Milk	22

Samples which did not comply with the Conditions.

Tuberculin Tested Milk ..	5
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	2
Channel Island Pasteurised Milk ..	1
Pasteurised Milk	2

These samples failed on the Methylene Blue Tests only.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	51
Tuberculin Tested Channel Island Milk		33
Channel Island Milk	..	6
Non-Designated Milk	..	29

These samples were taken at the Dairy prior to the treatment by Pasteurisation.

One sample of Channel Island Milk and one sample of non-designated milk were found to contain Tubercle by Guinea Pig inoculation.

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES.

Grocers and Provision Merchants		115
Confectioners	..	103
Greengrocers	..	72
Butchers and Cooked Meat	..	53
Continental Butchers	..	1
Bakers (retail)	..	33
Bakehouses	..	15
Fish Shops (including Fried Fish)		21
Restaurants and Cafes	..	54
Chemists	..	30
Canteens	..	25
Wine Stores	..	20
Pie Manufacturers	..	1
Tea and Coffee Importers	..	1
Biscuit Shop	..	1
Confectionery Manufacturers	..	2
Kiosks	..	3
Beer Bottling Store	..	2
Wholesale Grocers	..	2
Poulterer	..	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE SWIMMING BATH WATER AT THE KING ALFRED.

Small Swimming Bath.

Date	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days at 37°C. Aerobically	Probable Number of Coliform Bacilli, 2 days at 37°C.	
16th Jan.	36 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
29th Jan.	13 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
11th Feb.	141 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
26th Feb.	958 per ml. (approx.)	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
21st March	6 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
28th March	3 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
19th June	66 per ml.	5 per 100 ml.	5 Faecal
8th July	80 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	

Date	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 1 day at 37°C. Aerobically	Probable Number of Coliform Bacilli 2 days at 37°C.	
30th July	313 per ml.	5 per 100 ml.	5 Faecal
8th Aug.	161 per ml.	50 per 100 ml.	35 Faecal
12th Aug.	840 per ml.	90 per 100 ml.	30 Faecal
22nd Aug.	3 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
29th Aug.	2 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
11th Sept.	2 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
25th Sept.	Less than 1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
10th Oct.	7 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
23rd Oct.	23 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	

19th Nov.	1 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
27th Nov.	240 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
11th Dec.	3 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
30th Dec.	15 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE SWIMMING BATH WATER AT THE KING ALFRED.

Large Swimming Bath.

Date	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 2 days at 37°C. Aerobically	Probable Number of Coliform Bacilli, 2 days at 37°C.	
30th April	4 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
16th May	5 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
19th June	20 per ml.	3 per 100 ml.	3 Faecal
8th July	187 per ml.	20 per 100 ml.	5 Faecal

Date	Plate Count Yeastrel Agar 1 day at 37°C. Aerobically	Probable Number of Coliform Bacilli, 2 days at 37°C.	
30th July	3 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
8th Aug.	6 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
12th Aug.	5 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
22nd Aug.	5 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
29th Aug.	10 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	
11th Sept.	3 per ml.	1 per 100 ml.	1 Faecal
25th Sept.	5 per ml.	Less than 1 per 100 ml.	

The large swimming bath is used as such for the period from Easter until the end of September.

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1957.

Home Killed Meat.

Pork	74 lbs.
Beef	110 lbs. 8 ozs.
Lamb	6 lbs.

Imported Meat.

Beef	14 lbs.
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Poultry.

Ducklings	25 lbs. 14 ozs.
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Miscellaneous Meat Products.

Bacon	8 lbs. 8 ozs.
Gammon	45 lbs.
Pigs Kidneys	28 lbs.
Pork Sausages	..	..	..	40 lbs.
Beef Sausages	..	..	..	29 lbs.

Tinned Meat.

Ham	..	..	..	419 lbs. 12 ozs.
Steak Casserole	..	..	..	7 lbs. 14½ ozs.
Corned Beef	..	..	..	676 lbs. 8 ozs.
Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	298 lbs. 4 ozs.
Stewed Steak	..	..	..	48 lbs.
Pork Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	87 lbs. 4 ozs.
Ox Tongues	..	..	..	36 lbs.
Minced Meat Loaf	..	..	..	36 lbs. 8 ozs.
Jellied Veal	..	..	..	102 lbs.
Lambs Tongues	..	..	..	5 lbs. 2½ ozs.
Irish Stew	..	..	..	1 lb.
Spam	..	..	..	1 lb.
Pork Brawn	..	..	..	5 lbs. 12 ozs.
Stuffed Pork Roll	..	..	..	8 ozs.
Steak Pudding	..	..	..	6 lbs.

Wet Fish.

Dog Fillets	..	..	..	7 lbs.
Cod ..	..	..	..	2 stone 12 lbs.
Cod Fillets	..	..	..	2 stone 3 lbs.
Cat Fillets	..	..	..	1 stone 7 lbs.
Haddock	..	..	..	4 stone
Pollack Fillets	..	..	..	2 stone
Lobster	..	..	..	8 lbs.
Mackerel	..	..	..	2 stone 3 lbs.
Kippers	..	..	..	6 stone
Salmon	..	..	..	10 lbs.
Whiting	..	..	..	1 stone 7 lbs.
Herrings Roes	..	..	..	2 stone
Coley Fillets	..	..	..	4 stone
Prawns	..	..	..	1 lb.

Tinned Fish.

Pilchards	..	..	..	33 tins
Red Salmon	..	..	..	23 tins
Soft Roes	..	..	..	4 tins
Herrings	..	..	..	8 tins
Crawfish	..	..	..	2 tins
Tuna	..	..	..	28 tins
Crab ..	..	..	..	20 tins
Sardines	..	..	..	42 tins
Hard Roes	..	..	..	1 tin
Silver Salmon	4 tins
Pink Salmon	8 tins
Silds	2 tins

Fresh Fruit.

Bananas	2 tons
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Tinned Fruit.

Oranges	28 lbs.
Peaches	61 lbs.
Pineapple	176 lbs.
Grapefruit	63 lbs. 12 ozs.
Apricots	..	..	..	222 lbs. 10 ozs.
Pears	..	..	..	101 lbs.
Fruit Cocktail	..	..	..	7 lbs. 8 ozs.
Prunes	..	..	..	26 lbs.
Plums	..	..	..	25 lbs.
Cherries	..	..	..	37 lbs.
Rhubarb	..	..	..	8 lbs. 12 ozs.
Solid Pack Apples	..	..	..	6 lbs. 8 ozs.
Gooseberries	..	..	..	3 lbs. 12 ozs.
Fruit Salad	..	..	..	9 lbs. 10 ozs.
Logan Berries	..	..	..	1 lb.

Tinned Vegetables.

Peas	..	..	..	555 lbs. 12 ozs.
Tomatoes	..	..	..	237 lbs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Mixed Vegetables	..	..	..	9 lbs. 12 ozs.
Beans in Tomato	..	..	..	131 lbs.
Stringless Beans	..	..	..	4 lbs. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Carrots	..	..	..	11 lbs.
Butter Beans	..	..	..	10 lbs. 5 ozs.
Green Beans Sliced	..	..	..	64 lbs. 11 ozs.
Beetroot	..	..	..	2 lbs.

Tinned Milk.

Evaporated Milk	..	..	..	211 tins
Cream	..	..	..	45 tins
Condensed Milk	..	..	..	3 tins
Skimmed Milk	..	..	..	5 tins

Jam and Marmalade.

Apricot Conserve	..	..	11 lbs. 4 ozs.
Marmalade ..	..	..	26 lbs. 8 ozs.
Grapefruit Marmalade	..	..	4 lbs.

Soup.

Tomato	..	..	..	16 tins
Mushroom	..	..	..	10 tins
Celery	..	..	..	5 tins
Kidney	..	..	..	2 tins
Meat	..	..	..	1 tin
Vegetable	..	..	..	5 tins
Scotch Broth	..	..	..	2 tins
Chicken	..	..	..	7 tins
Mulligatawny	..	..	..	1 tin
Oxtail	..	..	..	2 tins

Other Foods.

Spaghetti	..	..	..	18 tins
Fish Paste	..	..	..	24 jars
Meat Paste	..	..	..	24 jars
Macaroni	..	..	..	5 tins
Strained Foods	..	..	..	4 tins
Cheese	..	..	..	2 lbs. 4 ozs.
Tomato Puree	..	..	..	11 lbs. 8 ozs.
Christmas Pudding	..	..	..	1 tin
Rice Pudding	..	..	..	8 tins
Tomato Paste	..	..	..	1 tin
Chicken	..	..	..	7 jars
Figs ..	..	..	..	1 jar
Beans and Sausage in Tomato			..	1 tin
Salmon Spread	..	..	..	2 tins
Orange Juice	..	..	..	2 tins
Chocolate Rolls	..	..	..	6
Grapefruit Juice	..	..	..	2 tins
Golden Syrup	..	..	..	1 tin
Cream Cheese	..	..	..	1 pkt.

